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ROSALINE:

OR, THE MISFORTUNES OF SENSIBILITY.

[RELATED BY HERSELF.]

WHY, my friend, do you urge me to repeat my griefs? Why, my Emerance, do you bid me remember I was unhappy? Thy virtuous and tranquil ſoul, thy heart yet unpractiſed in the cruel agitations of love, can they pardon my tears? Wilt thou feel for the misfortunes of thy friend; and, feeling, lament them? Can ſhe hope to find in thy breaſt that ſoothing comfort, that ſweet relief, which none but the virtuous can give, which none but the unhappy can receive?

Alas! ſuch is the injuſtice of Men, it is neceſſary they ſhould have felt the ſad experience of ill-fortune to be ſenſible of it; they ſhould have ſhed tears in their own misfortunes to be able to ſhed them for thoſe of others.

But thy boſom, Emerance, is the ſeat of ſympathy. Yes, thou ſhalt partake of my troubles: thou mixeſt thy tears with thoſe of thy friend: thou lamenteſt with her, the ſeverity of her fortune, and thou ſhalt be made acquainted with it.

You are not ignorant, my dear Emerance, of the cruel diviſions which aroſe between my father Count Terville and the Marquis de Valſain—a ſtrife, which blaſted their own happineſs, interrupted that of their fellow citizens, and which made the city of T—— the ſcene of continual and violent broils. How idle are thoſe Speculiſts, who tell us that the friendſhip or hatred of the parents deſcends to the children, and that the latter imbibe with their milk the ſentiments of the authors of their beings! No; cuſtom nor education cannot conquer our hearts: it is to Love alone that power belongs. He reigns a deſpot, nor ſuffers any other power on earth to partake of his glory.

Young Valſain and I have experienced this. In the midſt of thoſe fires which were kindled by the diſcord and jealouſy of our families, Love lighted his torch, and triumphed. He undertook to unite two hearts, which ſeemed to have been doomed to eternal ſeparation.

It was by chance that young Valſain and I became firſt acquainted. From the firſt interview, our hearts were equally agitated, and flew to meet each other. Valſain, at my feet, haſted to declare me miſtreſs of his heart. He mixed with his declarations thoſe nameleſs graces which true love only can imitate, and he flattered me by ſcrificing (as he ſaid) at my ſhrine that haughty inſenſibility which till then he had boaſted of. His declarations were not uſeleſs. Thy trembling friend, ſurpriſed, was but too well diſpoſed to believe him. She read in his eyes all the ardour of his love; and, burning with the ſame fire, ſhe could not long conceal her overthrow.——Emerance, beware of Love: he leads to misfortunes; and may you never know more of them than you can diſcover through my tears!

The aſſiduities of Valſain became ſo numerous, and his viſits ſo frequent, that the ſuſpicious Count my father perceived them, and revolved in his own mind the means of oppoſing them. On the other hand, the jealouſy of the old Marquis alſo was roufed: he became diſpleaſed with his ſon, and he threw before him a thouſand obſtructions to blaſt his growing love.

It was now that Valſain perceived his error. He came to me, and we conſulted together on the means to reſtore that ſecurity which our imprudence had loſt to us. Finding it would be neceſſary to counteract our parents by any means, we agreed to amuſe them with falſe appearances, and to oppoſe their vigilence by deception. The mere affectation of indifference would have been too difficult. I therefore permitted Valſain to ſeem attached to ſome other miſtreſs: and, for my own part, I was to receive the viſits of a neighboring gentleman. Our plan thus concerted, we fondly imagined that our parents, believing us devoted to new intrigues, would be leſs obſervant of our actions.

But we were deceived. Our ſcheme, conſtructed with ſuch induſtry, was ſoon overturned. The old Marquis intercepted ſome of my letters, tho' my meſſenger was charged with particular orders to deliver my letters into the hands of Valſain alone, and from his hands to receive the anſwer. But the jealous Marquis went a ſtep ſtill farther: whether he had bribed or intimidated our Mercury, he not only procured my letter to his ſon, but his ſon's anſwer, in which he vowed to me eternal love, arraigned the cruel hatred which divided our families, and finiſhed by aſſuring me, that however reſpectfully he regarded the will of his father, and however implicit the obedience he paid to his orders,—ſtill he found his own ſpirit rebellious to every thing that oppoſed our love.

Old Valſain carried in him all that pride which a high and haughty ſpirit derives from anceſtry. In old age he nouriſhed all the unbridled fire of youth; and although free, juſt, and honeſt, his paſſions frequently triumphed over his virtues. The diſobedience of his ſon excited his reſentment. He even refuſed to ſee him, and ordered him to depart immediately into the country, to the retirement of one of his particular friends, a Monſieur Treſay, who was poſſeſſed of a beautiful daughter. It was hoped that an abſence from the object of his love would leſſen it, and that an uninterrupted intercourſe with the fine attractions of Mademoiſelle Treſay would fix his heart in a new attachment.

Nor was my father idle. In the abſence of Vallain, he preſented another object to my eyes. It was a Financier, very rich, and very ugly. What a contraſt with the amiable Valſain! But my father thought that boundleſs ſplendour and unlimited retinue could, on the one part perform more wonders than Love on the other ſide. But he was deceived, for Love is almighty. Confidently relying on the conſent and recommendation of my father, the auguſt lover approached me with abundance of aſſurance. He thought to ſeduce me by the ſumptuous prodigality of his preſents; to dazzle with a detail of his oppulence: he gave me to underſtand that he was by far the greateſt perſonage in the Province, and that it ſhould be my own fault if I was not exalted to his honors. But he ought to have ſpared himſelf the exceſs of his efforts. I treated him with wonderful contempt; I laughed at his confidence; and gave him to know that I deſpiſed his riches, and deteſted himſelf.——He did not repeat his viſit.

On the other ſide, the faithful Valſain ſoon wearied the patience of his new hoſt. His paſſion and his ſorrow rendered him unſupportable. The kind of temporary deſpair into which they had plunged him, forced him to aſſume a rudeneſs which was not natural to him, and he treated Mademoiſelle Treſay with all the ill-nature and diſdain which could teſtify the moſt perfect hatred. M. Treſay loved his daughter too well to ſee her inſulted by this imperious gueſt, and therefore wrote to old Valſain that he muſt no more think of an alliance between their families; that his ſon was fierce, paſſionate, and ungovernable; and that as it appeared his houſe could in no manner contribute to his happineſs, he begged to reſtore him to his father.

On the reception of this notice, the Marquis, ſevere as he was, would eaſily have yielded to meet the inclination of his ſon, becauſe he loved him moſt tenderly—where it not that ſuch a meaſure might have had the appearance of ſtooping to a reconciliation with a rival family: but here, alas! the impetuoſity of his temper again triumphed, and he forbade the junction which alone could render us happy. In this caſe there was but one alternative, peace or war; and it being judged proper to reject the former, the latter of courſe kept its ground. It was this which induced him to try new ſtratagems to ruin our love; in order to affect this he ſtooped to means which men of honor wouldſt reject with diſdain. He procured a perſon to counterfeit my hand-writing (by means of the letter of mine which he had intercepted) and an epiſtle, to the following purport, was ſent to his ſon, ſubſcribed with my name.

"You are not a ſtranger, Valſain, to the extent of a father's power: you know the ſacred nature of his authority: your good ſenſe will therefore ſupply you with excuſes for her who once was thine. My father has given me to the rich Financier.---Whatever torments this our ſeparation may give me, I am reſolved to obey thoſe dictates which religion and the obligations of nature bid me revere. Follow the example; and forget me, as I ſhall ſoon forget you. This you will ſuppoſe to be difficult before you try it: but recollect that, like me, you have a father, and, like me, you ought to obey him. The taſk requires only to be begun; for, ere it is well begun, it is finiſhed. Your duty will diminiſh the difficulty; and as you proceed, you will wonder at the eaſe of the conqueſt, and at the happineſs reſulting from it. Believe her who has tried it. Farewell."

This letter, ſo replete with ſophiſm, was delivered to Valſain in my name. Unhappy Valſain! what he felt as he read it! The hand was familiar to him, but he could not prevail on himſelf to believe the contents. He could not con-

ceive it poſſible for Roſaline to be a traitreſs—and yet it was her hand-writing; it was evident; it could not be denied. His eye loſt its luſtre; paleneſs overſpread his face; and he fell without ſenſe into the arms of thoſe who ſurrounded him. He ſoon recovered, but recovered only to become frantic. He became wild, boiſterous, and ungovernable: and in his fury he made dreadful appeals to Heaven, and imprecated its thunder againſt that perfidious ſex of which Roſaline was the moſt deceitful. As his delirium was violent, it did not laſt long. It exhauſted itſelf, and ſubſided into a fever. Though this dangerous diſtemper did not quell the fury of his mind, it reduced his ſtrength; and though his grief was no longer boiſterous, it made a ſurer aim, and preyed upon him in ſecret.

[To be Concluded in our next.]

THE WIDOW'S EXCHANGE.

AN OLD, BUT A VERY TRUE STORY.

A Young lady having buried an old huſband whom ſhe married for money, ordered a carver to make a ſtatue of wood as much like him as poſſible, which with much ſeeming regard for his memory ſhe every night placed by her ſide in bed. In the mean time, a young gentleman who was violently enamoured with our young widow, prevailed on the maid, by the help of a few guineas, to lay him one night in the place of OLD SIMON, as the beloved block was called. The widow went to bed, and after he uſual manner caſt her arms over her dear huſband's ſtatue, and finding it warm ſhe crept ſtill cloſer, till at laſt ſhe was convinced that it was a better bed-fellow than OLD SIMON. In the morning the maid called as uſual, to know what ſhe would have for dinner. Why Suſan, ſaid ſhe, I think you muſt dreſs the turkey that was brought in yeſterday, boil a leg of mutton and cullyflower, and get a handſome diſh of fiſh. "Madam," ſays the maid, "we have not wood enough to dreſs ſo much victuals." "why then," replied the miſtreſs, "you muſt e'en burn OLD SIMON."

ENVY REWARDED.

LOUIS the Eleventh, whilſt Dauphin, paſſed ſome time at Burgundy, to conceal himſelf from the purſuits of the king his father; he diverted himſelf with hunting and called often at the houſe of a farmer to refreſh himſelf, who having an excellent crop of turnips, frequently ſet them before the prince, and he as frequently partook of them. At length, the king dying, the Dauphin was of courſe exalted to the throne; when the villager at the ſolicitation of his wife went to Paris and carried the king ſome of the fineſt turnips in the garden; but as he had neither money, nor proviſions, he eat all by the way, except one of the fineſt which he reſerved for his Majeſty. On his arrival, he preſented it to the king, who received it as a diamond of the ſame ſize and placed it in his cabinet; he gave the villager a thouſand crowns and ſent him away.

A courtier, perceiving how well the man was rewarded for ſo trifling a preſent, begged the king to accept of a fine horſe, richly capariſoned, little doubting of the ſame ſucceſs. Louis, however, knowing the motive, ſtepped into his cabinet and returned with a packet neatly wrapped up: "There," ſaid he, "take this, but I charge you not to open it in Paris." The courtier eagerly embraced the preſent and expecting ſhortly to behold a jewel, opened the packet, and found—a Turnip! He immediately returned to Paris, and going to the king, informed him he had miſteken one thing for another. "I crave your pardon," ſaid Louis, "I have bought your horſe very dearly, ſince the preſent I made you coſt me a thouſand crowns."

THE LEARNED INSENSIBLE.

AN ANECDOTE ADDRESSED TO THE LADIES.

WHILE the learned Francis Morrell was buſy in preparing his edition of Libanus for the preſs, he was told that his wife was ſuddenly taken ill: I have but two or three periods, ſaid Morrell, to tranſlate, and then I will come to her. Preſently after he was informed that ſhe was dying. "I have no more than two words to write, I'll be with her immediately." Preſently they brought him word that ſhe was dead; with great calmneſs the pedant declared, "he was very ſorry, for ſhe was really a mighty good woman."

FOR THE WEEKLY MUSEUM.

EDWIN AND JULIET.

AN ELEGY.

Gaudia principium ſunt noſtri ſæpe doloris.
OVID.

'TWAS on the margin of the rolling flood,
Where wild trees waving form'd a rude alcove,
(A ſtranger to delight!) young Edwin ſtood;
Edwin—a friend to Miſery and Love!

The ſtarted tear ſtood trembling in his eye,
Whilſt on the tumbling waves he caſt a look;
Slow heav'd his boſom with a mourafal ſigh,
And thus in ſad ſoliloquy he ſpoke:

"Still flow thy ſtreams, thou unrelenting tide,
"A ſmiſh'd picture of the ſmiles of fate!
"Still ſhall thy foaming flood convulſive glide,
"A faithful mirror of my wretched ſtate!

"Like yonder dancing wave I once could move,
"The nobleſt object, and the richeſt theme;
"But one ſhort moment flies, and, lo! I rove
"The humbleſt partner of the rolling ſtream!

"Juliet was fair; ah, how ſurpaſſing fair!
"I ſaw, I prais'd, I lov'd the maid divine:
"Lo! Fortune ſmil'd deceitful on my prayer,
"And Hymen own'd the matchleſs virgin mine!

"To hail the nuptial morn, a mirthful band,
"In painted veſſels, o'er the ocean ride;
"My bluſhing charmer wav'd her lilly hand—
"Adieu, my Love!—a ſhort adieu!—ſhe cry'd.—

"Eager I waited for her wiſh'd return,
"To taſte with rapture the connubial kiſs,
"But Death with equal zeal began to burn,
"And prov'd a tyrant rival in my bliſs.

"Oft he approach'd the ſkiff with lifted hand,
"But partially addreſt the beauteous dame;
"(Ah! who the King of Terrors can withſtand?)
"She ſigh'd and yielded to his cruel flame.

"The ſeven-fold blaſt (dire meſſenger of woe!)
"The trembling virgin to her ſuitor led
"The ſhriek of agony proclaim'd her vow,
"And parting billows form'd the nuptial bed.

"O! can I here the wretched tale reſound?
"Witneſs ye troubled waves I ſtill am true!"
(And here he caſt a wiſhful look around)
"Farewell, ye groves—thou triſle, life, adieu!"

He ſaid—and lo! the trembling boughs among
A form impetuous was ſeen to glide;
Loſt in amaſe!—he cry'd—"Ah! come along,
"Thou ſweet reſemblance of my breathleſs Bride.

"Yet ah! what cauſe unknown has doom'd thee here?
"O look—O ſpeak—thou ever-honor'd ſhade!"
His ſpeech abrupt was anſwer'd with a tear:
Confus'd he ran to meet the beauteous Maid!

He ſaw—he touch'd—'twas happineſs too ſtrong:
In broken ſighs his rapture was expreſt—
He could no more—confuſion chang'd his tongue—
He claſp'd his living Juliet to his breaſt!

Some friendly wave, on this indulgent ſhore
Had left her (rich in all her wonted charms)
To taſte the ſweets of happineſs once more,
And glow refulgent in her Edwin's arms.

Yet ah! how ſoon the fickle tranſport ends!
Hence, mortals, learn how vain are human joys;
The wretch may brave the pang that Miſery ſends
But tyrant Bliſs without a pang deſtroys.

To part no more their panting lips were cloſ'd,
Soft ſigh'd the Maid—'twas extaſy—'twas death!
A fatal kiſs too fondly interpoſ'd,
And robb'd her of her Lover—and her breath.

Wrapp'd in amazement wild, the gazing Swain
But one ſhort moment to outlive her try'd;
That moment was inſipid, void, and vain;
"Alas (he cry'd) I like it not"—and dy'd!

PALAMEDUS.

April 20, 1796.

For the *WEEKLY MUSEUM.*

MODERN CHARACTERS FROM SHAKSPEARE.

Miſs W****n.

WHY, if two Gods ſhould play ſome heav'nly match,
And on the wager lay two earthly women,
And PORTIA one,—there muſt be ſomething elſe
Pawn'd with the other; for the poor, rude world
Hath not her fellow———

Merch. V. Act III.

Miſs S*****r.

Oh, ſhe doth teach the porches how to ſhine!
Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of Night
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop's ear.

Rom. and Jul. Act I.

Mrs. W***s.

For ſhe is wiſe, if I can judge of her,
And fair ſhe is—if that mine eyes be true;
And true ſhe is, as ſhe hath prov'd herſelf;
And therefore, like herſelf,—WISE, FAIR, and TRUE,
Shall ſhe be plac'd.

Merch. V. Act II.

Miſs B****t.

'Tis beauty blent, whoſe red and white
Nature's own ſweet and cunning hand laid on.
Lady, you are the cruel'ſt ſhe alive,
If you will lead theſe graces to the grave,
And leave the world no copy.

Twelfth Night, Act I.

WOMEN,

SAYS the celebrated Ninon de L'Enclos, are generally actuated by two incompatible paſſions—the deſire of pleaſing, and the fear of infamy. On the one hand we are ardent to have witneſſes to the effects of our charms; for ever occupied toward the making ourſelves taken notice of, and tranſported with every opportunity of humbling other women, we would render them ſpectators of every homage paid us, and of all the preferences we obtain. Would you know wherein the pleaſure lies here? In mortifying the pride of our rivals merely. Theſe indiſcretions, which betray the ſentiments we have imparted, delight us in proportion to their deſpair. In fine, ſuch imprudences convince us better of our paſſion, than that timidity and caution which are incapable of celebrating our charms. But on the other hand what bitterneſs allays our ſweeteſt pleaſures. Blended with theſe advantages are the malice of our rivals; and, perhaps, the contempt of our lovers: Beſides, another hard caſe is, that the world knows no difference between thoſe who RECEIVE your addreſſes, and thoſe who REWARD them. Alone, or in ſober thought, every rational woman would prefer the character of chaſtity to the fame of beauty; but place the beſt of us in competition with a rival, capable of diſputing with her the prize—were ſhe to riſque the reputation ſhe was, the moment before, ſo jealous of——was the Lover to endanger it to the laſt degree, no conſideration is of equal weight with the triumphant pleaſure of ſeeing herſelf preferred.

ANECDOTE.

A TAR having been paid off at Portſmouth, reſolved for London, but how to travel up ſuitably to his circumſtances was the queſtion. He was too rich to walk it, and the idea of being ſtowed in the hull of a ſtage-coach, (as his phraiſe was) by nomeans tallied with his notions of gentility. In this dilemna a horſe was propoſed, and ride he would, albeit not much of a horſeman. He had not proceeded far, when his nag, not reliſhing certain manœuvres and broad hints to mend his pace ſcourd off ſome what in a huff, which ſo diſcompoſed the GENTLEMAN in the ſtirrups that in a few minutes he was laid ſprawling by the road ſide. "So Pat," ſaid a fellow who had been a witneſs of the diſaſter and heard a volly of imprecations diſcharged in a broad accent, "your horſe has run away with you!"—"There you are out by Jaſus!" cried the tar, for he has run away without me!"

MAXIM.

THERE is a certain warmth of gratitude, which not only acquites us of favours received, but even, while we are repaying our friends what we owed, makes them our debtors.

SATURDAY, *April* 23, 1796.

WE are informed by one of the managers of the Alms-House Lottery, that the TEN THOUSAND DOLLAR prize, drawn on Friday the 15th ult. is the property of a free black man, named DERRY, formerly the slave of Mr. George Burns, deceased, who many years since kept the City-tavern, in Broadway. His widow is still living, aged about 80 years, who has for several years been, and is still, supported by Faithful Derry, at the rate of 30l. per annum, which he paid out of his monthly earnings. We are further informed, that when he received the information of his good fortune, he replied, "Well, now I will be able to maintain my old mistress genteely." What a striking instance this of VIRTUE REWARDED.

The accounts by the Port Mary, from Liverpool, do not bring the prospect of a peace in Europe much nearer than our former advices. Negociations were still talked of, but no facts appear to be sufficiently established, on which to form a conclusive opinion respecting their result. The preparations in Austrian Flanders, among all parties, indicate an immediate renewal of hostilities in that quarter, and we do not perceive in any other, any strong evidences of approaching tranquility.

CRUEL TREATMENT.

Capt. Mayo, of the Polly, of Cape-Ann, had many of his men pressed, beaten, and wounded, and himself grossly insulted and abused, by the commander of the English frigate Pink, at Barbadoes. This instance of individual villainy, will be of more damage to the English national character, than a whole man of war's crew could ever be of advantage to their belligerent views; resentment seldom discriminates. The Governor of Barbadoes did not sanction the conduct of the Capt. of the Pink, and had the Americans liberated; but they contracted a disease on board the frigate which proved fatal to many of them.

CHARLESTON, April 3.

Captain Munro, of the sloop Ranger, arrived on the 26th ult. from Rhode Island, on Tuesday last, after a very severe notherly gale saw, in lat. 37 and long. 74. 20. a small pilot boat built vessel, bottom upwards. She had a white boat up, black fierra, and brimstone bottom, and the appearance of having but lately undergone a thorough repair. One of her masts had been carried away and was sticking perpendicularly out of the water, held by some part of her rigging. She was about twenty-five feet in length of keel. He imagined that all the people had perished in the gale he had experienced the day before.

On Sunday the 20th ult. spoke the ship ------, Captain M'Kinniman, out 70 days from Liverpool and bound to New-York, Capt. M'Kinniman informed him that there were great expectations in England of a general peace in Europe.

KINSALE, February 22.

On the night of the 25th ult. the John, of and for Philadelphia, was driven by stress of weather, into a narrow channel between Blasquet island and the main land, about six miles to the west of Dingle bay, where she came to an anchor; the people on board were entreated by those on shore to send their boat for a pilot, which they declined, thinking themselves safe. But unfortunately, it blowing a storm in the night, they cut away the masts, and finding their danger increased, they quitted the vessel, and took to their boats, which were overset within a few yards of the land, all hands, seamen and passengers, perished on the breakers! On the following morning 13 of these ill-fated men were driven on shore, and were decently interred. The captain's name was James Basset. The vessel had come from Germany, been latterly from some port in England, and was bound to St. Ubes, and thence to Philadelphia. The vessel held fast till next day by her cable, and was plundered by the country people of several articles of great value. Had the hands remained on board they would have been saved. The cable was cut by the rocks; this unfortunate vessel became a mere wreck.

BRUSSELS, February 25.

According to all appearance, the Armistice will not hold good long. Different troops from Thionville, &c. are ordered to the Moselle: and it is even said, that the 1st of March is the day fixed for the rupture; the Republican Generals having received precise orders from the directory to act offensively. A squadron of gunboats have been built, and are ready to act with the army; and great numbers of troops pass this place continually to join also; among the rest, we have remarked the infernal legion coming from La Vendee.

THE CRIMEA, January 20.

The port of Odessa, near Ockakow, on the Black Sea, is to be made a complete arsenal for the Russian ships of war; immense preparations are making to complete it, and the Empress has destined already eight millions of roubles for this purpose; and when finished, it is to be the grand Russian Deposit.

ROME, February 12.

An English cutter lately arrived at Civita-Vecchia, the Captain of which notified to the commandant of that fortress, that he had formally received orders from his Admiral to protect the coasts of the states of the church from the Corsairs which infest them. This captain having gone out in chase of these pirates, has already taken several bearing different flags.

BARCELONA, January 28.

On the 14th, a courier from Madrid embarked here for Genoa. We are assured he carries dispatches of the utmost consequence from our Monarch to the Emperor, relative to overtures for a general peace, as Great Britain is disposed to accord to some conditions already proposed.

ITALY, February 28.

Nine British men of war, and two frigates, under the command of Admiral Jervis, have lately arrived at Leghorn from Corsica.

The British squadron that were blocking up the port of Genoa, have been dispersed by a storm.

The shock of an erthquake which lately had been felt at Florence, has done great damage on the houses of Arezzo, but no lives were lost.

The part of Cairo has been put in a state of defence, and a division of 4000 Austrians and Sardinians put into it; on account of the general belief, that the French are disposed soon to open the campaign. A number of Imperial troops have already began their march for Ceva.

GENOA, February 25.

It is said that the French General Scherer has received orders speedily to recommence the operations of the war. His army, consisting of nearly 50,000 men, will soon be put in motion, in order to penetrate into Italy. It is reported also, that a strong desertion prevails in this army.

Accounts from Tunis state, that all the officers there have been ordered to join the army. Sailors are pressed at Marseilles, and in the whole province of Provence, for the fleet of Toulon.

MANHEIM, February 25.

Prince Ferdinand of Wirtemberg, who came hither to assist at a chapter of the order of Marie-Therese, departed on the 23d on his return to Ehrenbreitstein. A great promotion in the Austrian army is soon expected to take place.

The works are carried on without intermission which are to cover this place from all attack. The French on their side are doing the same. They are not only extending and perfecting the lines of Queich, but they have begun to establish behind these, in different points, new entrenchments, principally in the environs of Deux Ponts.

A numerous Meeting of the Electors of the Seventh Ward of the City of New-York, held at Holme's Tavern, on Monday evening the eighteenth inst.

THOMAS WHITE in the Chair,

Resolved unanimously, That James Watson, Samuel Haight Andrew Onderdonk, and Selah Strong, be supported at the ensuing election as Senators for the Southern District of this state.

Resolved unanimously, That, Gulian Verplank, Jotham Post, Jacob Morton, Henry Will, Herman Le Roy, Richard Furman, Josiah Ogden Hoffman, Alexander Lamb, Jonathan Lyttle, James Roosevelt, James Tylee, James Kent, and Leonard Bleecker, be supported at the said election, for members of Assembly, for the City and County of New-York.

By order the meeting,

THOMAS WHITE, Chairman.

Court of Hymen.

MARRIED

On Sunday the 10th inst. at Boston, Mr. MATTHEW L. DAVIS, Printer, of this city, to Miss SARAH EAYRES, of that place.

A few evenings since, Mr. ALLAN POLLICK, Merchant, of this city, to Miss MARY BRADLEE, of Boston.

On Thursday, the 14th inst. at New-Utrecht, by the Rev. Mr. Low, the Rev. Mr. OSTRANDER, of Pumpton, New-Jersey, to Miss MARIA DURYEE, of that place.

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Linn, Mr. MOTT HICKS, Merchant, to Miss ESTHER COCK, both of this city.

Same evening, by the Rev. Mr. Low, Mr. ABRAHAM WYCKOFF, to Miss DEBORAH STOOTHUFF, both of Flatlands, (L. I.)

THE SUBCRIBERS TO THE MUSEUM,

Who expect to remove on the first of May, are desired to call at this Office, and leave the name of the Street, and number of the House they intend to occupy for the year ensuing.

THEATRE.

Mrs. *HALLAM's* BENEFIT.

On MONDAY EVENING, will be presented, A TRAGEDY, called,

ROMEO and JULIET.

Romeo,	Mr Hodgkinson,
Friar Lawrence,	Mr Tyler,
Capulet,	Mr Prigmore,
Prince,	Mr Hallam, jun.
Benvolio,	Mr Cleveland,
Paris,	Mr Munto,
Tibalt,	Mr King,
Montague,	Mr Des Moulins,
Peter,	Mr Jefferson,
Apothecary,	Mr Johnson,
Friar John,	Mr Roberts,
And, Mercutio,	Mr Hallam,
Lady Capulet,	Mrs Tyler,
Nurse,	Mrs Brett,
And, Juliet,	Mrs Johnson,

The Grand Funeral Procession of Juliet, to the MONUMENT of the CAPULETS, with a SOLEMN DIRGE.

Vocal Parts by

Messrs. Tyler, Johnson, Munto, Lee, Woolls, &c. Miss Broadhurst, Miss Brett, Mrs Munto, Miss Harding, Mrs Cleveland, Madame Gardie, Mrs Hodgkinson, &c.

To which will be added, a COMEDY, in 2 Acts, called,

Three Weeks after Marriage.

The Doors will be opened at SIX O'CLOCK, and the Curtain drawn up precisely at SEVEN.

VIVAT RESPUBLICA.

A Front Room,

No. 34, Beaver-street,

Very suitable for an Office, or Compting Room, to be let from the 1st of May next.

Also, an excellent Dry Cellar. Enquire at No. 77, Pearl street.

April 23. 08---

School Books

Of every kind, and a general assortment of

Books and Stationary.

Also, 30 reams demy printing, 25 common writing, and 30 blue wrapping paper, for sale at this Office, cheap for Cash.

FOR SALE,

By TIEBOUT and O'BRIEN, No. 358, Pearl-street,

100 Reams fine Printing Paper,

80 do. Medium,

50 do. second quality.

Also,

Writing and Wrapping Paper of every quality low for Cash.

April 16. 07

Court of Apollo.

THE EAGLE OF FREEDOM.

Tune—"ALKNOMACK."

SINCE the Eagle of Freedom is rous'd from her neſt,
Let us chaſe her fell fiends on the hills of the weſt;
In a conteſt ſo glorious, we'll riſe above pain,
For the ſoldiers of freedom ſhall never complain.

As we march o'er the mountains, that riſe 'midſt the clouds,
Where the blue miſt of Heaven the ſun beams enſhrouds;
Though we labour o'er rocks and are deluged with rain,
Yet the ſoldiers of freedom ſhall never complain.

That our ardor is honeſt, our conduct ſhall prove,
While we act in ſupport of that order we love;
Theſe feelings of honor we'll ever retain,
And thy ſoldiers, O! Freedom, ſhall never complain

Tho' the fair we have left may breathe the fond ſigh,
And the drop of affection may moiſten the eye,
Yet we ſoon, my brave lads, ſhall embrace them again,
And the Daughters of Freedom ſhall never complain.

While our Federal Banner unfurls to the gale,
The ſerpent of faction ſhall never prevail;
The laws we'll defend them, again and again,
And will ne'er give our country cauſe to complain.

ANECDOTE.

Verbal directions give by a celebrated Quack to a Negro woman how to dreſs a butter.

WHEN the canthatides have ſufficiently excoriated the parts, exfoliate the cutis, by the aſſiſtance of a keen ſcalpanum. This will produce an inſtantaneous evacuation of a large portion of aqueous matter collected between the cutis and cuticula. Then take the foliage of a colewort, amputate the coarſer fibres, and after giving it a culinary ſudorification, apply it to the vulnus.

THE ſubſcriber, intending ſhortly to decline the Dry Good buſineſs, will diſpoſe of his preſent ſtock, conſiſting of a general aſſortment of Dry Goods, at prime coſt; the principal part of which having been purchaſed at auction, enables him to ſell them conſiderably below the uſual prices.

WILLIAM CAVERLY,
No. 102, William-Street.

To let, from the 1ſt of May next, the Store and Cellar, No 84, Pearl-ſtreet, at preſent occupied by Meſſrs. Rutgers, Seaman, and Ogden, apply as above, or at No. 126, Pearl ſtreet, oppoſite the New-York Bank.

February 22. 99 tf

JAMES WALKER

HAS removed his DRY GOOD STORE, from No. 127, William-ſtreet, to No. 68, MAIDEN-LANE, being the third houſe from the ſouth weſt corner of William-ſtreet, where he hopes for a continuance of the favors of his friends, which it will be his utmoſt ambition to merit.

New-York, Jan. 16, 1796.

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

A Lot of Ground

SITUATE in Bedlow-ſtreet, the ſtreet running even with Banker-ſtreet, in the Seventh Ward of this city, diſtinguiſhed by Lot No. 374, lying directly back of the yard where the Frigate is now building, four lots eaſt of the corner of George-ſtreet, and a few lots weſt of Jacob Carpenter's, on the eaſt ſide of the way: It is but a ſmall diſtance from the river, in a pleaſant ſituation; it is 25 feet front and rear, and 108 feet deep.——For terms apply to JOHN PESHINE, No. 249, Water-ſtreet, next door to the corner of Peck-ſlip.

April 9. 6—tf.

ELEGANT

India Book Muſlins, & Handkerchiefs,

Equal to any ever imported in this city, juſt received, and ſelling by

WILMOT HOWELL, & Co.

March 26, 1796. 94 4t

WALTER TOWNSEND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that he intends opening School the 9th of May next, at No. 10, Peck-ſlip, where will be taught, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Trigonometry, Surveying, Navigation, Engliſh Grammar, &c. together with the Latin, Greek, French, Spaniſh and Italian Languages. As the room is commodious; himſelf long experienced; and the perſon, whom he has employed to teach the languages, eminently ſkilled therein, he flatters himſelf he ſhall not fail of the patronage of the public.

He alſo informs thoſe Gentlemen and Ladies who cannot attend at the uſual hours, that he ſhall open a Morning and Evening School, where will be taught all the aforementioned branches, Reading only excepted.

New-York, April 2, 1796. 5—t

S. LOYD, reſpectfully informs her friends and the public, that ſhe continues to carry on the STAY MANTUA MAKING, and MILLINARY BUSINESS, as uſual, at No. 30. Veſey-ſtreet, where ſhe hopes for the continuance of thoſe favors which it will be her conſtant endeavors to deſerve.

☞ One or two Apprentices, are wanted to the above buſineſs. April 9, 1y

MANTUA-MAKING, MILLINARY, AND CLEAR-STARCHING—Likewiſe, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Linen Made in the Neateſt Manner, at No. 39, Ferry-Street.

Thomas Seaman, *Tailor.*

No. 1, Peck-Slip,

WITH gratitude informs his Friends and the Public in general, that he has received by the lateſt arrivals, a general aſſortment of the moſt faſhionable Goods ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which he will ſell on the moſt reaſonable terms, and hopes from the variety of articles and his exertions to pleaſe, to accommodate every demand.

☞ Two or three journeymen wanted.

April 9. 6—tf.

Elegant Laces and Edgings.

A Beautiful aſſortment of white Laces and Edgings, damaſk and plain table linen, from three to ten quarters wide, ſuperior in patterns and quality to any in this city. Likewiſe a large aſſortment of coarſe and fine muſlins, and a few elegant 4-4 and 5-4 ſilk ſhawls. Alſo, every other article in the Dry Good Line wholeſale and retail, by

GEO. R. HENDRICKSON

March 5. 91 tf No. 79, Maiden-Lane,
Formerly occupied by Mr. John Kingſland.

TO PRINTERS.

THE following Printing Types, &c. may be purchaſed cheap for caſh, viz a Font of Engliſh, (nearly new,) 2s. 3d. 130 lbs. Pica, (not half worn,) 1s 9d. 170 lbs. Long Primer, (half worn,) 1s. 6d. 250 lbs. Great Primer, 1s. 70 lbs. With a number of uſeful articles in a Printing-Office. Enquire of the Printer. 07—tf.

FIG BLUE,

Manufactured and Sold at No. 64, Naſſau-ſtreet.

Mrs. S. Sparhawk, *Miliner,*

From London, the backſhop, No. 59, Maiden-lane,

TAKES this method to inform her friends and the public that ſhe has received in ſome of the lateſt veſſels from London. Dreſs and half dreſs caps, bonnets, hats, &c. ſtraw wreaths and ſprigs, feathers, beads, &c. Elegant rich ſilk gauze for dreſſes, ſome ſaſhes, and a variety of ribbons, black lutſtring and ſatin, blue Coventry marking thread, a few London dolls, glove ſprings, ſandal-puttens, &c.

New-York, Dec. 19, 1795. 90 tf.

FITZSIMONS,

Ladies Hair Dreſſer, from Liverpool, No 38, Pearl Street between the Muſeum and White-Hall.

WHERE may be had Engliſh Pomatum, of the firſt quality, juſt imported—Alſo, the much approved Odoriferous Marrow, for preſerving, thickening, and ſtrengthening the hair. Feb. 20. 92—tf.

Genteel Boarding and Lodging,

No. 89, Front-ſtreet,

Between the Coffee-Houſe and Old-Slip.

NOTICE

WHEREAS William Jones Cecil, of the county of Otſego in the ſtate of New-York, farmer, being indebted to Jacob Watſon of the city of New-York, in the ſtate of New-York merchant, by bond, bearing date the third day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety four, in the penal ſum of fourteen hundred pounds, current money of the ſtate of New-York. Conditioned for the payment of the ſum of ſeven hundred pounds like money, on or before the firſt day of November next enſuing the day of the date of the ſaid bond or obligation. AND WHEREAS the ſaid William Jones Cecil did, by indenture bearing date the ſame day and year aforeſaid, to ſecure the payment thereof, mortgage to the ſaid Jacob Watſon, ALL thoſe four certain pieces, parcels, or quarter lots of land herein after deſcribed, ſituate, lying and being in the late county of Tryon, thereafter in the county of Montgomery, and now the counties of Montgomery and Herkemer, or partly in both, and in the ſtate of New-York; and being part and parcel of a tract on the north ſide of the Mohawk River, now known and diſtinguiſhed by the name of Jerſey Field, heretofore granted by letters patent under the great ſeal of the late province, (now ſtate of New-York) dated the twelfth day of April in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy, unto Henry Glen and Alexander Campbell, and ninety two other perſons, which ſaid tract is thus deſcribed: Beginning at a white pine tree ſtanding on the weſt ſide of a creek commonly called and known by the name of Tecaiſharanda or Canada creek, which ſaid pine tree was formerly marked with a blaze and three notches, and a hand holding an arrow, and with the figures 1764, for the north eaſt corner of a tract of land ſurveyed for Sir William Johnſon, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty four, by Iſaac Vrooman. And this tract runs from the ſaid pine tree north ſeventy four degrees, eaſt ſeven hundred and eight chains, then north fifty eight degrees, weſt one thouſand eight hundred and forty ſeven chains to one other brook commonly called and known by the name of Theiſgo or Canada creek, then down the ſtream thereof as it runs, including one half of the ſaid brook, to the rear line, or notherly bounds of the ſaid tract ſurveyed for Sir William Johnſon, then along the ſaid rear line or notherly bounds, ſouth fifty eight degrees eaſt, one thouſand eight hundred and forty ſeven chains to the aforeſaid pine tree where this tract firſt began, containing ninety four thouſand acres of land, and the uſual allowance for high ways; which ſaid pieces, parcels or quarter lots of land intended to be hereby granted are known and diſtinguiſhed in the deed of partition of the lots of the ſaid patent, made and executed by and between the proprietors of the ſaid tract, on the ſeventeenth day of November in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy three, and alſo on the map or chart affixed to the ſaid partition deed, (which ſaid partition deed and map thereunto annexed are duly recorded in the county of Tryon, liber A. fol. 100, 101, 102, 103, continued as far as 127) by the numbers thirteen, twenty ſeven, eighty two, and eighty four, whereof a moiety or half part of each of the ſaid lots was by the ſaid partition deed, conveyed and ſet apart for and to the ſaid Henry Glen, and whereof it is intended by theſe preſents to convey and grant as follows, that is to ſay, the ſouth-eaſt quarter or fourth part of the ſaid lot, number thirteen, containing two hundred and ſixty two acres and one half acre, ſtrict meaſure. The ſouth-weſt quarter or fourth part of the ſaid lot number eighty-four, containing two hundred and ſixty two acres and one half acre of like meaſure. The north-eaſt quarter or fourth part of the ſaid lot number eighty two, containing two hundred and ſixty two acres and one half acre of like meaſure. And the north-eaſt quarter or fourth part of the ſaid lot number twenty ſeven, containing two hundred and ſixty two acres and one half of like meaſure. The ſaid four quarter lots containing together the full quantity of one thouſand and fifty acres of land, ſtrict meaſure, together with all and ſingular the hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wiſe appertaining. AND, WHEREAS the condition of ſaid bond not having been performed, Notice is therefore hereby given, to all whom it may concern, that by virtue of a power contained in the ſaid mortgage, and purſuant to the act in ſuch caſe made and provided, the ſaid above deſcribed premiſes will be ſold by public auction, at the Tontine Coffee Houſe, in the city of New-York, on the firſt day of November, next enſuing the date hereof, at twelve o'clock of the ſaid day. Dated the 28th day of March, in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety ſix.

JACOB WATSON.

April 9, 1796. 86—6m